REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.285.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Three Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smaller type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd September 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Aug. 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	..... Sept. 2	Leaves Nezapatam	 15
„ Carwar	 4	„ Pondicherry	 15
„ Mangalore	 5	„ Madras	 17
„ Cannanore	 6	„ Masulipatam	 18
„ T li herry	 6	„ Coconada	 19
„ Call ut	 7	„ Vizagapatam	 20
„ Beypo e	 7	„ Bimlipatam	 20
„ Cochin	 8	„ Cocanjopore	 21
„ Alleppey	 8	„ False Point	 22
„ Tuticorin	 10	Arrives CALCUTTA	 24
„ Columbo	 11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	 1	Leaves BUSREH	 22
„ Kurrachee	 5	„ Mahomerah	 22
„ Guader	 7	„ Fao	 22
„ Jask	 9	„ Bushire	 24
„ Bunder Abbas	 10	„ Baharein	 25
„ Linga	 12	„ Kurrachee	 29
„ Bushire	 14	Arrives at Bombay	Oct. 1
„ Fao	 16	„ Muscat	 3
„ Mahomerah	 16	„ Kurrachee	 9
„ Busreh	..... Arrive 17	Arrives BOMBAY	 11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 3 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1875, at 3 P.M.

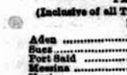
The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on W DNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUM TRA, to sail on SATUR AY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will le ve Genoa on the 10th and 25th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Subattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undermouth, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday, 10th Sept. Wednesday.
MACEDONIA	...	...	
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If sufficient offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 200	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ZANTE, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby notified of the arrival of the Vessel and are requested to PAY FREIGHT for, and TAKE DELIVERY of, their GOODS AT ONCE. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer, unless previously passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	3593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	14th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2803	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superinteddent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th September 1875, at 6 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,589 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which to be tendered to the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 3rd September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient staff of Stewards.

The MACEDONIA may be depended upon to make a quick passage home, and presents a good opportunity for intending passengers.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
FARES.		
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

		Tons. H.P.		
Cargo	Steamer DIDO.	1,200, 150,	about 5th Sept. 1875.	
Do.	do. ARETUSA,	2,500, [illegible],	about 5th Oct. 1875.	

These Steamers have no room for Passengers.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

8, Bombay Green, 9th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

7	hogsheads spindle oil.
2	„ heavy machinery oil.
2	„ best mineral lubricating oil.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain ware, Carriage, Horses &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c. the property of W. F. Ferl, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

20 cases of superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Niven"

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD JEWELLERY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instruction, to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., at their Room, No. 13, Apollo Street, the valuable Gold Jewellery, consisting of gold hunting watches, by Jones and Co. and other makers, open faced watches & 16 Albert chains, gold ring sets with stones, brooches earrings, sets of sleeve links and buttons, shirt studs, gold bracelets, seals, hooks, and breast pins, &c., on account and at the risk of the concerned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

8 Iron Treasury Chests, by J. C. and A. Lord, with Chubb's Locks and Keys—sizes 20, 22, 24, 26 28 and 30 inches.

6 Sets of German Silver plated-mounted single Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

REWARD will be given for INFORMATION about THOMAS HISLOP STEWART, 2nd Officer of the LADY GRANT, Opium Schooner, which left Bombay for Singapore and Chusan on the 9th March 1849. The said T. Mc Stewart is known to have been on shore weighing Opium for the said Vessel on the 1st March 1873, and is believed to have sailed in her.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors, 8, Apollo Street, Fort.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of those valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles ; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles ; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY, GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

In consequence of the IMMENSE SUCCESS of THE INAUGURAL PROGRAMME, it will be repeated

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

THE MOST REFINED, ELEGANT AND AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT IN INDIA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Tickets and Box-Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9 P.M.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL ENGINEER, with Capital, desires to join a Firm or as Contractor in Bombay. Address "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 1, Albion Place, Byculla, on SATURDAY, 11th September, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the undermentioned Business, viz :—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July 1875.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the current year in place of Mr. Macfarlane, who retires in rotation, and Mr. Pandoorung Dinanathjee, resigned.
4th. To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 30th instant to 11th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

S. W. CHART, Secretary.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

UNDER GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

THE ROYAL TOURIST.

FROM THE

FIRST NOVEMBER NEXT,

AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL

CALLED THE

"ROYAL TOURIST,"

WILL BE PUBLISHED

BI-WEEKLY.

IT will be the size of the GRAPHIC, and its ARTISTS have been engaged from the Staff of that paper and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Special Correspondents of well-known ability will accompany HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES and supply the ROYAL TOURIST with letter-press of the first order.

As the ROYAL TOURIST will be devoted entirely to chronicling and illustrating the tour of the Prince of Wales in India it will be published only for six months.

The subscription will be Rs. 25 in advance, and an issue of 500 Copies IS ALREADY GUARANTEED.

Since the ensuing season will inevitably be a most brilliant one, and as the appliances for producing magnificent illustrations at the Head-quarters in the office of the ROYAL TOURIST will be unequalled in Asia, the Proprietors of that journal will also publish every evening a paper entitled the "ENTRE-ACTE."

This expensive and novel production will be devoted to illustrated descriptions of, and *critiques* upon, the Theatrical and Operatic World in the Three Presidencies of India during the season 1875-76. An issue of 2,000 COPIES IS GUARANTEED.

The subscription to the "ENTRE-ACTE" will be only Rs. 10 for six months. Twice a week portraits will be given in CHROMO, while the daily Illustrations will be produced by means of Wood Engraving and Lithography.

The Office of the ROYAL TOURIST is at 3, Chowringhee.

All Cheques, Money-orders and Cash remittances of every kind to be sent to Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Financial Agents, 8, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

Communications of a business nature and letters relating to the Editorial Department should be addressed to

WALTER RODWAY,
3, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

THE STOCK OF BANGALORE, TRICHINOPOLI, CUTTACK, FUTTEYGHUR and other NATIVE JEWELLERY in hand at WATSON & COMPANY'S is the largest in India, comprising articles very suitable for Souvenirs and Presents to Friends at Home.

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE NEW SATCHEL, OR LADIES' SIDE BAG, made with clasp to fasten to any Belt, in all the prettiest Patterns of Oxydized Silver and the most choice designs, can, with the Handsome New Metal Belt, be had at

WATSON & COMPANY'S,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.—The double extracts in all the varied and approved varieties, Lavender, Eau de Vie, Amber and Pale distilled, together with the No. 4, Johann Maria Farina Eau de Cologne, in most convenient sized Wicker-covered Bottles, all imported direct from the Manufacturers, by

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

A very pretty assortment of FANCY FLOWERS, WREATHS, BOUQUETS, and SPRAYS for the Dress, Hair, Bridal and other uses. Also Feathers, Birds, Aigrettes, Wings, Bows, &c., in great variety at

WATSON & COMPANY'S,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

UNDER LINEN.—A Large Stock Ready for Use, both for Ladies and Children, always on Hand. Orders to make to Ladies' own or Special Patterns receive particular attention. Always in stock, LADIES' DRESSES, COSTUMES, as well as CHILDREN'S ROLLAND and CLOTH SUITS, suitable for the voyage Home. Separate Catalogues of this department sent on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

IRON AND BRASS DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDSTEADS and FOLDING CAMP COTS, with Bedding and Furniture complete. A very large assortment to select from ; as also chairs in a great variety of patterns, at

WATSON & COMPANY'S,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

CRETONNES and CHINTZES in all the latest Patterns, very pretty indeed. A large supply has been received, and Samples will be forwarded on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

READY MADE SHIRTS of all sizes and description ; white fine Cotton with Linen Fronts and Wristbands, Military, Dress, Embroidered, Oxford, and Zephyr, as well as Cricketing and Boating Shirts, and Woollen, Merino, Gauze, Flannel, Indian Gauze Silk, and Silk and Merino Under-Shirts of the latest styles, for sale by

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO Rs. 10.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, and 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCHER & Cie, EPERNAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

IN introducing their Brand somewhat particularly to the Indian public, Messrs. WATCHER & Co. who have for many years enjoyed extensive patronage in the United Kingdom, the Australias and other markets, desire to call special attention to a few of a series of flattering communications they have been honored by receiving from the Gentleman of Her Majesty's Cellars. To these they have added a few extracts from the journals of the day, and with such Testimonials they venture confidently to ask for a share of the Indian trade, satisfied that they will be able to meet the wishes of the consumer through the agency of the oldest Wine House in India, Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., whose long acquaintance with the country, its requirements, &c., will place this beyond a doubt.

Messrs. W. & Co. would add that as the Prince of Wales is shortly to visit India, they have shipped ample supplies to meet the demands of those whose privilege it will be to entertain H. R. H.

With reference to the above we have the pleasure to inform our constituents that a SUPPLY of this CELEBRATED BRAND is to hand Ex S. S. TIMOR. Price Rs. 47 for a dozen quarts and Rs. 25-8 for 2 dozen pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case	Rs.	16 0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—		
Slender, No. 13 1½ inches, per ounce	Rs.	4 8
„ 14 „ „ „		4 0
„ 17 „ „ „		5 0
Stronger Nos. 6 and 8 1½ in „		2 8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets		5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Semi-grand Rosewood PIANO, by J. Broadwood and Sons, sweet toned and in good order. Price Rs. 300. Apply "S." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are hereby invited for making certain ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the BUILDINGS of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation) at Colaba.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Secretaries, the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Tenders will be received up to SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators Colaba Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 24th August 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON BHORE GHAUT.—NOTICE is hereby given that after TO-DAY Trains will RESUME RUNNING THROUGH on the BHORE GHAUT, and all Traffic will again be booked through.

But, for the present, and until further notice, the PASSENGER TRAIN which leaves Bombay at 6-50 A.M., and is due at Poona at 3-0 P.M., and the Train from Poona at 9-0 A.M., due in Bombay at 5-0 P.M., WILL NOT BE RUN between KHANDALA and KARJAT in accordance with the Advertisement dated 13th instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1875.

GENERAL AVERAGE per CHALDEA (S.S.) —NOTICE.—The STATEMENT of GENERAL AVERAGE in respect of the Steamer, having now been adjusted, the surplus of the amount deposited on account of General Average will be REFUNDED to CONSIGNEES on PRESENTATION of the BILLS of LADING and RECEIPTS originally granted.

The Statement can be inspected at our Office.

W. NICOL & Co.

Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND. —SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

WM. WATSON & Co, ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

NOW READY,

SPARE MOMENTS.

HYMNS, SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS,

TOGETHER WITH

SOME SELECTED PSALMS & HYMNS,

12mo. pp. 277,

Price Rs. 3-12,

ON SALE AT

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MEASUREMENT OF PRESSED BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE.—NOTICE is hereby given that from this date the following RULES will come into force :—

1. No Refund of Measurement Fees will be allowed for sums under One Rupee.
2. No claim for Refund will be allowed unless presented within one month from the date of Vessel's Departure.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 18th August 1875.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.
Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER
Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA
N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case, Rs. 55 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH SLICERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

HAVE JUST LANDED LARGE SUPPLIES OF

	Cash.	Rs. a.
CONDENSED MILK, prepared by the English Condensed Milk Company	Per dozen.	5 8
DO. ANGLO-SWISS MILK (the genuine)	„	5 12
FRESH SALMON (Hogarth's)	„	11 0
Do. do. other preservers'	„	8 0
FINNON HADDOCKS	„	7 0
FRESH MACKEREL	„	0 0
BOTTLED TART FRUITS, by Crosse and Blackwell.	„	6 0
JAMS and MARMALADE	„	6 0
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (Pints)	„	12 0
PRESERVED SOUPS	„	6 8
POTTED MEATS and FISH	„	6 0
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS, from	„	7 0
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, from	„	4 8

The above are imported direct at short intervals by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer from the most renowned British and Continental Preservers and the management distinctly GUARANTEEING them to be of the BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE (as is the unvarying rule with ALL the Company's imports) solicit a comparison with the quotations of ANY OTHER IMPORTER in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists of Oilman's Stores and Preserved Provisions of every description on application to

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Children's White Cotton Suits complete	5 8	Warm Gloves	1 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Do. do. from 6 to 12	8	Mits	1 0
Warm Suits	30 0	Heather Merino do 6-8 to 12	8	Muffetees	2 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Pugs, scarf	1 0
D ssing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Solid Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Saipur Knot	3 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Cane	6-8 to 8 8	Waistcoats for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Sponge Bags	1-8 to 6 8
White do.	4 8	Canadian Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Sponges	0 8
Flannel do.	5 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
Cambric do. Collar attached	4 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Travelling Cells, per bottle	2 0
English Cambric do.	4 0	Blankets	1 8	Arnatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Best Check Flannel do.	5 0	Loose Rugs or Scotch Maude	10 to 15 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Silk and Wool do.	8 8	Razais or Quilts	5 8	Do. Brushes	0 12
Spun Silk do.	11 0	Port

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 26TH AUGUST 1875.

The Liverpool Cotton Market does not alter in position, yesterday's report being steady, sales 15,000 bales. and this morning's opening message the same in tone and probable sales, the actual imports being 14,000 bales. "To arrive" F G F. Dholera G. F. clause May shipment Cape is again quoted at 5½d. per lb. and spot prices are also unchanged.

Coffee continues to advance in value, yesterday's closing message quoting an improvement of 6d. per cwt in Mid-Plantation Ceylon and Good Ordinary Native and 1s. per cwt. in Mysore. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Bombay Linseed has declined from 52s. 6d. to 51s 9d, while Ferosepore Rapeseed has advanced from 49s. 9d. to 50s per cwt.

Consols this morning are still given at 94⅞; French Rentes at 105¼.

We have had another very quiet day in business here and especially so in STERLING EXCHANGE. For the day before the mail, it is seldom, except during holidays, that so little is done, and we still remark a continued easy feeling, although as yet rates are nominally unchanged. The steady accumulation of money, however, which has been going on here for some weeks past, is bound sooner or later to affect exchange as there is really no prospect of other means of employing funds, and it is questionable if we have not yet to see the lowest point for the year. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9d 13-16 to 27-32d. per rupee.	
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10d. 3-16 to 7-32	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 10d 3-16.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 10¼d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at par; 60 days sight 2S 5/16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is week, notwithstanding the increasing ease in Money, some large amounts being pressed for sale at comparatively low rates. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 101⅞; Fours and a half, Rs. 102¾; Fives and half, Rs. 108½.

THE SHARE MARKET continues flat and inanimate without special movement in prices, but the tendency is still towards lower figures and any slight change noted below is in favour of buyers.

COTTON is steady in sympathy with the somewhat firmer accounts from home, and dealers are less willing sellers, but it would be impossible to quote any actual change in prices.

FREIGHTS are firmer for Steamers to-day. The Zante has been fixed for Liverpool for a whole cargo of wheat and measurement at £2-5, and the Macedonia is being held for the same rate. The Accrington is still going on slowly at £2 to £2-2 6.

PIECE Goods are firm but that is the most that can be said. The demand is most insignificant and until we see a decided improvement in this respect prices are not likely to move.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
20,000	50	all	15 p.c.	Agra Bank	93
42,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 xd
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	715
15,150	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. L. & China	250
1					
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai bank	216
40,000	200	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
60,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
2,500	2,500	all	200	Allia ce Spinning	2,725
300	1,000	all		Bowe anagur M. & P. Co.	1,500
980	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,095
2,000	100	100		Broach Mills	160
2,000	1,000		750	Colaba Spinning	800
2,50	2,000	all	100 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,110
1,50	1,000	all	100 p.	Fleming & W. Co.	955
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60 p.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	930
75	1,000	all	100 p.	Jewraj Ballon Mills	1,060
			800	Khandesh Spinning	850
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
				Madras U Spinning	860
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit	1,475
1,05	1,000	all	100 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,115
4,000	625	all	50 p.	Oriental	630
600	1,250		250	Prince of W. Spinning	630
11	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Sconderdas Spin. Inz	980
500	1,000		250	125 p. Do. do. 1/4 share.	276

Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	5,00	all		60 Colaba Land Co	1,135
7,500	15	all		... Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2,000	p. a.	Masagon Land Co	630
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,303
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	725
160	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co	3,800
175	1,000	all		Bullay	700
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	540
1,000	250	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co	330
600	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
400	500	all	33⅓ ps	Carwar Co	900
200	250	all		Cocanada Press Co	75
1,200	500	all	175 p.	Colaba Press Co	4,300
800	500	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co	200
252	1,000	all		East India Press Co	1,125
150	5,000	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framjii Cowasji Press Company	300
200	50	all	100 ps	French Press Co	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	375
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	425
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,300
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	580
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co	375xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	880	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125 ps	Volkart's United Press Co	97

Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21	7 6	p.c. G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£2	10	3	14 6 Do. New £20 Shares
...	£20	6	5	7 3 do. Ditto
...	£2	2	1	3 1 do. Ditto
...	100	1,000		do. B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.
...	£18	19	2	9 12 do. Do. New Shares

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.			
...	93	1194	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,850
1,000	50	all	4	pct Bombay Gas Company	650
600	1,000	all		... Bombay Saw Mill Co	700
500	200	300	30 ps	Bunding & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p.	Malkar Company, Ld	95
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	23
1,990	500	all	30 p.	Treacher & Co	385
...	250	all	40 p.	Vicgas Patent slip	27

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS" AUGUST 23.

THE general position of affairs is not more encouraging as regards this market. In native quarters some failures have taken place in connection with the piece-goods trade. Money is in moderate demand, but sufficiently so to maintain charges firmly. *Sterling* exchange has again advanced in favour of buyers, and looks firm. Government Paper has drawn very little attention, and prices have given way a little. The Bazar market remains very dull, with small prospect of rallying for some time to come. Exports generally quiet, except in Jute and Grain. British Cotton Piece-goods firmer at the close, but with very little done.

The rates of interest and discount have not varied during the week.

The Bank of Bengal weekly return, as furnishing any indication of greater business vitality, is not encouraging. As to public demand on the Bank—

Other deposits,	increased ... Rs.	14,13,000
Loans	... decreased ...	59,000
Credits	... decreased ...	1,30,000
Together	... ...	16 02,000
Less discounts,	increased ...	4,23,000
Leaves	... ...	Rs. 11,79 000

of diminished public call during that week. That amount, with a decrease of Rs. 16,69,000 on the cash balance, and a small increase on the post bill account, met the withdrawal of Rs. 27,56,000 of Government money, and provided for the increase of Rs. 2,08,000 to the investment account.

Although general business still remains unsatisfactory, it cannot be said of this money market that it is otherwise than in a sound condition. That capitalists so estimated ways and means, as to have left supplies on such a comparative scale in relation to requirements during a long period of inert trade, as prevented that extreme fall in the price or cost of money, which is always an unhealthy indication, is an evidence of judicious action. The market during that period of inert trade has been all the better for such treatment. Speculation has been thoroughly curbed in all directions. The advent of new undertakings—too frequently on no sounder a base than speculation, has also been greatly restricted, at a time when the creation of new capital would have taxed market strength, where local means had already been largely pledged for the present. The smallness of supplies of money has in fact been a safeguard, and is felt so now that the commercial crisis in the London market is being adjusted without those serious influences on their market which might otherwise have followed. That change of views amongst capitalists are now arising with reference to trade, its prospect and provision to be made for it may be readily inferred from the greater demand in London for remittance to the East, which successive advances in the prices paid for the Secretary of State's Bills on India, and the higher quotations for Bar Silver proclaim. The present season of the year is one when an enlarged export trade is generally opened out. This year the requirements for grain and a larger demand for jute are already indicative of fuller requirements for money, and giving support to charges for it. The Bank of Bengal is fairly strong, and the stronger, that as far as can be foreseen now, the public means will not have, as was the case in 1874, to be drained to furnish aid to the Government under the extreme pressure, which prevailed no more than one department of State finance. The Treasury balances with the Bank are now high and with the Currency department in moderately easy circumstances the mercantile "anchor watch" over the Treasury will not need to be a very wide-awake one. In the meantime with the cost of money at a moderate average or about its present range, new trade has a smile opening to mature as soon as the London market changes for money indicate any new vit ity in that direction.

Exchange on London, on Wednesday last, scarcely indicated the rise in favour of buyers, which caused the next day on the rates being telegraphed from London at which the Secretary of State's Bills on India, sold on the 18th current. Drawers then came forward at equivalent advances in their rates here. Their better terms did not, however, bring forward buyers very freely, and that caused a further slight yielding to induce business. Six months' sight Bank Bills then quoted from 1-10 3/16 to 1-10¼; three months' sight from 1-9 15/16 to 1-10, and on demand from 1-9⅔ to 1-9 15/16 per rupee. The rate for first class six months' sight Credit Paper 1-10 5/16; and Document Bills 1-10⅛ per rupee. There is apparently considerable firmness in quotations, and, under the depression which has prevailed for some time past in the import trade, a fresh advance is not improbable later on At the close of business, yesterday and during the day, a weakness supervened, and drawers were only open at a sixteenth advance on the above quotations against buyers. As to the advance in the price of silver, and the higher quotations for the Secretary of State's Bills in London, the first named is a result from temporary low stocks, at the moment when the Secretary of State's total of draft for sale were for the occasion insufficient to meet the requirements of remitters to India. The consequent competition in the one instance, and the compulsory fall back on silver in the other, produced those results which form a remarkable corollary on the recent official statement, "that Government is not responsible for the fall to the price of silver" in London.

On France, the rate for three months' sight Bank's Bills is 2f. 30½c to 2f. 31c. per rupee, and 3-3½ to 2-35 for Document Bills.

On China, the transactions are at Rs. 218-8 to 219 per hundred dollars at thirty days' sight.

On Mauritius, 25 cents per rupee for 60 days' sight paper.

On Bourbon, no alteration to quote from 265 francs per hundred rupees at 60 days' sight.

On Bombay, par for on demand, to 100-2, and 99-4 for sixty days' sight Bank Bills.

On Singapore, par.—Unless accepting the somewhat general opinion that prices have long been too high, as relating to value, the course of business would form a puzzle. Recently when exchange fell, prices of paper did not rise, and now that exchange is advancing, those prices do not fall equivalently. The reasons are of course well understood, but the facts are stated. It will need a re-adjustment of prices between this and the London market before paper will revert largely to its position as a Exchange medium. In the meantime investment demand has been very slack, and during the past week there has been no speculative movement whatever. Sellers of Fours have been open at 102-1, but have not by any means generally accommodated the offers of buyers at 102-0. Four and a half per cent. have been sold at Rs. 103-0, and are offering at that figure. Five and a half can be had at Rs 108-6. The amounts of paper on the market are not large, and any material demand would be at once followed by an advance in prices.

In Shares there has been even less doing, with an avalanche of sellers—not pressing their stocks on the market. With "all sellers and no buyers," the "less doing" will be readily understood. Every year in extremely cold climates vessels are frequently nipped, or frozen in, in seaports. Every year just prior to the "Doorgah" vacation, to avoid being "nipped," brings out a large number of sellers. This year the feature apparently developed at an earlier stage than usual, and also more universal. Prices on the whole stand well.

Bank Shares.—Bank of Bengal have sold at Rs. 1,420, and can be had at that price. National Bank at 115.

Railway Shares.—East Indian not readily saleable. Some priced at Rs. 266 per £20, but obtainable below that. Oudh and Rohilcund offering at Rs. 127 per £10.

Coal Shares.—New Beerbhoom at 109.

Miscellaneous Scrip.—India General Steam Navigation at 370. Landing and Shipping at 40. Great Eastern Hotel at 180.

Spinning Mills.—Barnagore Jute at 98, Budge-Budge at 74. Fort Gloster at 73. Howrah Mills at 30 discount Oriental at 75. Serhpore at 78. Bowreah Cotton at 90. Goosery Cotton at 225.

Tea Shares.—Borsillah at 104. Central Cachar 157, 158. Bengal at 97. Chundypore at 620. Dessai and Parbuttia at 141 ex-dividend. Eastern Cachar at 175. Monacherra at 92. Moiholla, contributory, at 6 premium. Singell 109 110. Upper Assam 27.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP TIVOLI, 1,115 tons, Captain W. Grieg, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP GLASGOW, 1,168 tons, Captain W. H. Moore, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

CALEDONIA s.—A telegram reports that the Sofia was expected to leave 2nd August, with 1,300 bales ex-Caledonia (s.) ashore at Cape de Gatte.

SLEIVE DONARD, from Bombay for Liverpool, was spoken, June 27, with loss of bulwarks, &c. having met with very heavy weather. This ship has since been telegraphed as having arrived at Liverpool.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s MALDA, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Ratnaghery—Mr. Annundrow and two servants. For different ports—Seven deck passengers.

THE SHIP FERONIA from Liverpool for Aden, previously reported at St. Helena with damage, had at date of last advices, been again surveyed by order of the Governor, the crew having complained to him that the vessel was unseaworthy, but the Surveyors only found very slight defects in the masts, &c., and considered that when the repairs enumerated in the previous report of survey were completed the vessel might safely continue her voyage; the rudder was shipped on 10th July, after being repaired. A small portion of the cargo is now being landed for sale to defray expenses.

THE s.s. TIMOR, 1,440 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (July 17th) via Port Said and Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—711 packages wines, 14 cases whiskey, 556 packages bottles, 50 cases copper, 131 packages glass, 10 cases clocks, 35 cases slate pencils, 243 packages paper, 23,065 bars iron, 100 boxes tin plates, 3 cases cochineal, 17 cases thread, 39 packages copper, 25 packages lamps, 702 packages piece goods, 268 packages twist, 17 cases sherry, 423 cases matches, 50 casks cement, 354 packages beer, 203 bundles hoops, 56 packages glassware, 215 kegs shots, 8,550 casks spelter, 538 packages black asphalt, 678 packages provisions, 45 packages colour, 794 packages oilmanstore, 486 kegs nails, 402 cases candles, 1,054 packages wine and spirits, 59 cases brass, 50 cases geneva, 25 barrels coal tar, 45 bottles quicksilver, 95 casks disinfecting powder, 25 packages stout, 125 casks old tom, 20 packages champagne, 3 cases rum, 520 packages gunpowder, 75 casks turpentine, 60 casks coal tar and pitch, 135 cases window glass and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Timor (s)	Brown	London, July 17.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Malda (s)	Sharp	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday: Ship Tivole, Grieg, to Rangoon.
Ship Glasgow, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Ship Louisa, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
22	North American	Keer ... Melbourne July 6.
	Tiger	Williams ... Liverpool, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
22	Goa (s)	...	...
	Lady Palmerston	...	...
	Eleanor	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
22	Asia (s)	... Rangoon.
	El Dorado (s)	... Calcutta.
	Beecroft	... Sunderland.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
22	Chyebassa (s)	... Calcutta.
13	Charlotte Ann	... London.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 26.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s, 50 bottles quicksilver, Kuma Ramjee; 10 cases quinine Hurjee Mooljee; 10 bottles quicksilver, Tharia Khimjee; 50 bottles quicksilver, Jaitha Doosa; 50 cases copper sheets, R L Southern & Co; 4 cases cochineal, Goculdas Brijlall; 3 cases cochineal, Ghellabhoy Howjee.

Clara s, 10 crates earthenware and 14 casks white lead, Aldridge, Salmon & Co; 10 cases eau-de-cologne, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 4,000 bundles nail rod iron, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Asia s, 23 barrels brandy, C Bonnevialle & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s, 23 cases provision, Peel, Cassels & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 39 bales cotton, Cursonjee Cullianjee; 12 bales cotton, Muthooradas Nency; 95 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 2 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber.

Macedonia s, 4,000 cwts wheat, Stearns. Hobart & Co; 100 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 300 bales cotton, Balli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s, 375 cwt. linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co; 18 bales hides, Hassam Wooner; 7 bundles E teeth, Mamedjee Turbhoy; 201 pieces E teeth, Mahomedjee Nathoo; 41 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Adamjee; 12 pieces E teeth, Abdool Remon Ahmed; 29 pieces E teeth, Hassonbhoy Thaver & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s, 50 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s, 131½ cwts wheat, W Nicol & Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Assyria s, 6½ cwts wheat, P H Bomanjee.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Thibet s, 2 bales gunnies, P and O Co.

FOR HULL.

Contest, 16,350 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Magdala, 375 cwts jute butts, Deosbhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 160 cwts bidum, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7 package sharkfins and fishmaws, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 25 bales twist Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 13 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 41 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Benson, Lieut-Col, Madras Infantry, on furlough, from England.
Anderson, Captain, Madras R H A, on duty, from England.
Elsden, Captain, Bombay 23rd Regt N L I, on furlough, from Nusseerabad.
Matus, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 26.

Pratt, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 26.

Price, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 25th August 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
23rd Regt N L I—Lieut R G Kellie, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Elsden proceeding on furlough.

Major the Honourable R Hare, F Battery 9th B e RA, is directed to r j in his Battery at Neemuch, travelling expeditiously by Rail and Dak at the public expense, vice F C Hallah, Adjt 5th N I, promoted he the lea of Wing Officer, in addition to his own, from the 10th to the 17th May 1875.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj H M Greenhow, Bi Medl Est is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which he will be entitled to on his return to duty.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—

Lt-Col A U H Finch, RI Engrs.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave, on medical certificate, for the periods specified:—

Surg-Maj J G Asher, 2 months, and Surg-Maj J Y Smith, 6 months.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 15 days from date of departure in Cct next, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Maj G G H Fulton, S C.

The services of Surg & J Goldsmith, 1th Regt N I, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India from the date of his being relieved of his present duties.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Bean, Actg Comdr H M's Tug Dagmar, is allowed furlough to Europ for twelve months under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon R H Pinhey, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months under Section XV, Supplement B, of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition, from such date in Nov next as he may avail himself of the same.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt J M Hunter and Capt R V Stace respectively assumed charge of the offices of Third and Fourth Assts to the Political Agent, Kattywar, on the 6th instant before office hours.

Mr P S Fitz Gerald made over charge of the Office of Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, on the above date.

Lt W P Kennedy and Mr P S Fitz Gerald respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Asst Political Agent Capt W Scott and Lt J Hu frey respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Sen tal Mahirwatia Officer for Kattywar on the 14th inst, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A F Nazareth, Nazir of the District Court of Kanara, was in charge of the current duties of the Office of Dist Judge of Kanara from 27th Feb to 7th March 1875, both days included.

Mej F J T Ross has been appoint d Sindi Translator to Govt in Sind and Supt of the Kurrachee Jail. He assumed charge of both duties in the forenoon of 16th July 1875.

Messrs W H Crowe and G C Whitworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 11th inst, after office hours.

Mr A Cumine, Collr, Tannah, acted as Supt of Police, Tannah, in the fifth grade, from 2nd to 11th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr Krishnamuckram Atmaram received charge of the second class, third grade, Subordinate Judges Court at Yeola, in the Tannah Dist, on the 13th inst, before noon.

Mr. Kushiram walad Chandiram, Kotwal of Jacobabad, in the Dist of Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Shriniwas Ramchandra Bhatti to be second class, third grade Subordinate Judge at Hubli in the Dharwar Dist.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointments, made by the actg Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat, of Mr Keshowram Vishram as probationary Clerk of the Court.

Under Act XIII. of 1859, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs C G W Macpherson and W B Hamilton, Magistrs es of the first class in the Dist of Poona, to exercise each the powers vested in a Mag of Police by the said Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Capt G Counsell, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, was allowed subsidiary leave from the 7th to the 11th July last, both days inclusive

Mr W E Waite, City Survey and Enquiry Officer, Ahmedabad is vested with the powers of an Asst Collector in that District.

Mr H D E Forbes, Asst Supt, Guzerat Revenue Survey, was allowed as subsidiary leave from the 28th July to the 8th Aug 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr Gibson, Asst Conser of Forests Tannah is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months

Mr Keswram Vishram to act as Govt Pleader at Surat, vice Mr K Ishashroo Hormasji appointed to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at that station.

Consequent on the appointmen of Mr. Turner to act as Inspr-in-C Cotton Dept, Bombay, the following appointments are made:—

Mr S J Harrison to act for Mr F Turner, remaining, however, in Bombay; Mr C W Kinson to act for Mr S J Harrison, examiner of accounts; Mr J E Mackenzie to act for Mr C Wilkinson, and to take charge of Mr Turner's Office at Broach.

Mr E C K Ollivant having returned to the Presidency on the 18th inst, the unexpired portion of the six months, furlough on medical certificate, granted him from the 25th May 1874, and subsequently extended by the Secy of State to a further period of nine months, is cancelled, and he is allowed sub idiary leave for the same.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey to act as First Asst Collr of Broach during the absence of Mr E C K Ollivant, or until further orders.

Mr E C K Ollivant to act as Second Asst Collr of Surat until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon B H Ellis has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency from the 27th Apr 1875.

The six months' furlough to Europe granted to the Hon B H Ellis in Govt Notification dated the 21st April 1875, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Mr. J R FitzGerald, of the Bombay Civil Service, have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment as Offg Asst to the Resident, and Asst to the Genl Supt of Operations for the suppression of Dacoity, Hyderabad.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J McLCampbell, Conservator of Forests in Sind, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt W W B Whiteford, R E, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Kaira, during the absence of Maj C A Goodfellow, R E, on privilege leave.

Lt W H Haydon, R E, and Mr W S Howard respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Ex Engr, Surat and Broach, on the afternoon of the 11th Aug 1875.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Abaji Vishnu Kathavate is confirmed in the appointment of Dep Educational Inspr, Tannah and Colaba, from the date of Rao Saheb Bhik ji Ramchundra Mande's confirmation as Mamlatdar in the Nasik Collectorate.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr A K Nairne delivered over and Mr W R Pratt received charge of the Office of Collr and Mag of Surat in the afternoon of the 19th inst.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Laksman, appointed Probationary third grade Mamlatdar of Shahada, in Khandesh, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr J L Johnston, Actg First Asst Collr, Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from such date in the 14th proximo as he may avail himself of it, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr G B Reid, Actg First Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

Messrs A Shewan and H E Winter respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr, Satara, on the afternoon of the 19th inst.

Mr G McCallum, Junior Civil Servant, Dharwar, is allowed one month's examination leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C M Hogg received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Kaladgi from Mr G B Reid, on the 31st ulto in the afternoon and Mr J Rivers over charge of the same to Mr J Fleet on the 7th instant in the forenoon (the 6th being a holiday.)

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th August 1875.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, the former subject to H M's approval:—

4th Hussars—Sub Lt John Green to be Adjt, vice Lay, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 24th July 1875.

15th Hussars—Sub-Lt Edward Dermot Hamilton Daly to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1874.

18th Hussar —Sub-Lt William Pochine Warner to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

1st Batn 2nd Regt—Sub Lt Edward Owen Fisher Hamilton to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

1st Batn 6th Regt—Sub-Lt Valens Congreve Tonnochy to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

2 d Batn 7th Regt—Sub-Lt Charles David Myers Gall to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

Sub-Lt Edward Loftus Roche Thackwell to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

1st Batn 11th Regt—Sub-Lt Neville Francis FitzGerald Chamberlain to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1874.

2nd Batn 17th Regt—Sub Lt Arthur John Watson to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

Sub-Lt George Henry Robinson to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

Sub-Lt Arthur Wilbraham Twining Radcliffe to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

1st Batn 14th Regt—Sub-Lt Charles Henry Morris to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1874.

1 t Batn 17th Regt—Sub-Lt Stuart Brownlow Beatson to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1874.

2nd Batn 22nd Regt—Sub-Lt Henry Richard Longeroft Holmes to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873

2nd Batn 25th Reg—Sub-Lt Charles Theodore Becker to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

44th Regt—Qr Mr Samuel William Tempest, from the 107th Regt, to be Qr Mr, vice Mr Cuyler, who exchanges, subject to H M's approval, dated 30th July 1875.

51st Light Infantry—Sub-Lt Frederick George Pollock to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

59th Regt—Sub-Lt Geo Penry Monsarge Prichard to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1875

60th Regt—Sub-Lt Percy Henry Noel Lake to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

2nd Batn 60th Rifles—Sub-Lt Hubert Richard Lovett to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1874.

62nd Regt—Sub-Lt Edward Montgomerie Nedham to be Lt, dated 9 h Aug 1873.

63rd Regt—Sub Lt Henry Thomas George Barney to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873

66 h Regt—Sub-Lt Theodore Gordon Barclay to be Lt, dated 9 h Aug 1873.

67th Regt—Lt John Stephen White to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Smith, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, dated 28th July 1875.

69th Regt—Sub-Lt Charles Wairing Darwin to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1874.

72nd Highlanders—Sub-Lt Arthur Mackwrth Monteith to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873

76th Regt— ub-Lt William Alexander Campbell to be Lt, dated 9 h Aug 1873.

78th Regt—Sub-Lt Malcolm John Meade to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1873.

Sub Lt John deCourcy Dashwood Meade to be Lt, dated 9th Aug 1874.

107th Regt—Qr Mr Cornelius M'Carthy, from the 44th Regt, to be Qr Mr, vice Tempest, who exchanges, subject to Her M's approval dated 30th July 1875.

109th Regt—Sub-Lt Solomon Charles Frederick Peile to be Lt, dated 9 h Aug 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

9th Lancers—Capt H R Abadie to rank as Capt from the 6th Aug 1870.

Royal Engrs—Lt W H Coaker to be Capt from the 30th June 1875.

1st Batn 8th Regt—Capt J R Newbolt to be Maj from the 3rd Aug 1875.

2 d Batn 7th Regt—Capt B S de Jardin to be Maj from the 5th July 1875.

1st Batn 17th Regt—Lt M W Brock to be Capt from the 21st July 1875.

70th Regt—Capt J J C Miller to be Maj from the 27th July, 1875.

Medl Dept, British Service—Surg-Maj R Lewer, M D, to rank as Surg-Maj from the 1st Aug 1869.

HIGH COURT—25TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

In the matter of the Indian Causes Act 66 and in the matter of E F Association, Limited—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia v Kessowjee Naik and another—Fletcher and Smith.

369-72—Jeffers and Payne—Shamji Bhoja Goolam Hoosein v Peter Ewart and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelie.

543-73—Tyabji and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein and Mahomed Cassim.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abajee Bunjee—Panker v Humabai alias Rahelbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

619-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Runchordass Girdhurlail v The P O Steam Navigation Co—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.

595-74—Fletcher—Casee widow v Heerabai widow and others—Lynch and Tobin.

597-74—Mr Fletcher—Jeevebai wid

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. WADE INSULTED AT PEKIN.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST, 7-25 P.M.

Mr. Wade, thwarted and insulted, has telegraphed for instructions and more troops.

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT POONA.

POONA, 26TH AUGUST.

The Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by His Excellency the Governor to-day without ceremony. The collection of pictures is small but includes some of good quality.

The Governor's prize for the best picture was won by Major Tanner; the first prize for water colours by Colonel Hancock; the other prizes by Mr. Peyton, Captain Pullan, Sergeant Chard and Mr. Peile.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Masonic reception of the Prince of Wales in the Town Hall is likely to be abandoned.

The Prince will lay the foundation stone of the Elphinstone Dock, probably with Masonic honors.

THE WEATHER AND HEALTH OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH AUGUST.

Generally there has been sufficient rain throughout the province of Oudh to render agricultural prospects favourable in all districts.

Cholera has entirely disappeared from Lucknow cantonments. The total deaths in the 65th Foot is 3 men, 1 woman and 3 children.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

Colonel Miller, 13th Hussars, and Major Schmidt, Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh Division, have gone to Simla for two months. It is supposed that their departure is in connection with the Delhi Camp of Exercise. The following are the probable changes and transfers in the Punjab Commission. Colonel Farrington takes furlough in November preparatory to retirement; Mr. Brandreth will obtain the Rawul Pindee Division, vice Colonel Farrington; and Colonel Mercer succeeds Colonel Paske at Kangra.

THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH AUGUST.

Mr. Mackintosh, Assistant Secretary, will act for Mr. Colvin as Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, during the absence of the latter at Poona, inquiring into agrarian disturbances.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE JUBBULPORE TRAIN.

From an official report published, it is stated that the late accident to the Jubbulpore mail train was caused by the cow-catcher falling and becoming locked in engine wheels.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RANGOON DACOITS—SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

RANGOON, 25TH AUGUST.

The appeal of the four dacoits concerned in the murder of Colonel Hamilton has been heard but the judgment and the sentence of death have been confirmed.

THE KHOKAND INSURRECTION.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST.

The insurgents in Khokand, supported by the clergy and elders, have proclaimed Khan Sade Begent.

General Kaufmann has agreed to recognize the new Khan on the conditions that he accepts the Treaty made between Russia and Khudayar; grants to the latter a pension and indemnification to the Russian traders for losses sustained.

OBITUARY.—Sir Edward Ryan.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST.

Latest advices from Constantinople state that Essad Pacha has tendered his resignation as Grand Vizier of Turkey.

A conflict between Turkey and Servia is strongly apprehended.

Garibaldi has requested his son Menotti to open a subscription list in aid of the wounded Herzegovinians.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will visit Gibraltar next October.

NEW EGYPTIAN LOAN.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST.

The *Times* to-day states that the Khedive has contracted a fresh private loan of £2,500,000.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¾

5 do French Rentes, 1872.....104½

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Cordic.

The last mail from China brought the news that Mr. Wade had proceeded to Pekin with the ultimatum of the British Government, with reference to the murder of Mr. Margary. Our special telegram from London, which we publish this morning, shows how he has been received.

A TELEGRAM, dated Copenhagen, August 4, announces that Hans Christian Andersen, the well-known author of Danish fairy tales, is dead.

THE sum of Rs. 51,780-8 is advertised as having been received in Calcutta up to Monday last on account of the fund for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

WE learn from Aden that, through the exertions of the French Consul, Mr. J. Salmon, a sum of Rs. 800 was subscribed by the European and native residents of Aden towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the inundation in Southern France.

THE Government of India have it in contemplation to appoint an officer whose sole duty it shall be to examine, index and report upon Sanscrit literature throughout the country. The appointment has been offered to Dr. Burnell, Civil and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, who has, the *Madras Times* believes, accepted the post.

THE *Madras Times* regrets to record the sudden death, on the evening of Sunday last, at the Free Church Mission premises at Black Town, of Miss Liddell, Lady Superintendent of the Girls' Boarding School of the Free Church of Scotland Mission. The remains of the deceased lady were interred on Monday morning in the general cemetery at Pursewalkam.

THE programme for the extra day's racing at Calcutta in honour of the Prince of Wales shows that, in addition to the Cup, value Rs. 1,000, given by His Excellency the Viceroy, and to which Rs. 1,000 are added from the fund, no less a sum than Rs. 5,100 has been presented in Cups and Plates, and a further sum of Rs. 4,200 subscribed by native patrons of the Turf towards repairing and perfecting the course and Grand Stand, evincing an amount of public spirit which is most commendable.

WE learn from our Allahabad contemporary that three thousand men are at work repairing the gaps, seven in number, caused by the late floods on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway between Umritsur and the Beas; meantime a dawk service for passengers has been organized by the Railway Company as a temporary link. Goods are not booked at present. A bridge of ninety feet waterway near the Beas station has been entirely swept away. The Railway authorities are making extraordinary exertions to repair the damages at every point.

THE *Calicut Observer* states that although the 17th instant had been the day fixed for hanging the two Brahmin poisoners and everything was made ready for the occasion—the scaffold put up and a special Police guard marched to the spot under command of Inspector Kenny—a telegram from Government received on the night previous caused the suspension of the execution. This is due perhaps to the petition addressed to Government, praying that the prisoners may be exempted from the extreme penalty of the law on the plea of minority.

THE Government of India has pledged itself to pay to the Maharaja of Kishengurh the sum of Rs 30,000 annually, on account of compensation for loss of revenue, arising from the abandonment of transit dues on through traffic along the Rajpootana Railway, a portion of which passes through the Kishengurh State. When too late, however, it has been discovered according to the *Indian Daily News*, that no such offer should have been made to the Kishengurh Darbar, but it is only another case of spilt milk over again. If this be correct it is another instance of our "able" administration.

WE regret to hear of the prevalence of cholera of a bad type in Bhownuggur. For some weeks past the deaths have numbered from eight to ten daily, and there still appears to be no diminution in the virulence of the disease. The conservancy of the town is carried out, it seems, in a very perfunctory manner, the great sanitary principles of separation and thorough isolation of the sick, cleansing the houses of the poor and uncleanly, the distribution of medicine, &c., being quite ignored. All this is very sad when we remember the gaeties we have lately had the pleasure of chronicling in that rising station.

THE death is announced by telegram from London to-day of the Right Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan. He was a Civil Service Commissioner, a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of University College, was a Puisne Judge and afterwards Chief Justice at Calcutta, and one of the Comptrollers of the Exchequer. He returned to England in 1843, and was appointed a Commissioner of Railways in 1846. After the death of Mr. George Grote in 1871, he was elected to the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. He was born in 1793, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817. At the time of his death he was in his 83rd year.

THOUGH it is the rule for other officials not to draw salary till they join their appointments, and though Mr. Robinson, the Senior Member of Council was not sworn in as Governor and President in Council until the 29th April, or two days after Lord Hobart's death, that gentleman claims gubernatorial pay for the 28th, which was a *dies non* in Madras out of respect for the memory of his Lordship, who was buried on that day. The Accountant-General declined to pass this claim, and a correspondence ensued which has ended, so far as Madras is concerned, by the Accountant-General passing the claim of His Excellency subject to retrenchment if disallowed ultimately by the head of the Financial Department at Calcutta, on his review of the circumstances of the case.

A FEW days back the Punjab Government acknowledged the distinguished services rendered to Government by the Pathan Chief, Nawab Foujdar Khan, Bahadoor, C.S.I., who died at Dehra Ismail Khan on the 5th of this month. On receipt of the news of his death Lord Napier of Magdala, we read, telegraphed to Nawab Golam Hassan Khan, native commandant of the 15th Mooltanee Cavalry, his clansman and relative, in the following terms:—"I most sincerely grieve at the loss of so gallant and loyal a friend, so honourable a Chieftain, so good a soldier as Nawab Foujdar Khan. Pray accept and express to the family my heartfelt regret." This friendly message is very significant of the real estimation in which the late Pathan Chief was held and at the same time the kindly consideration of Lord Napier is prominently displayed.

THERE is no additional information as to whether the Valia Coil Tambooran, the Consort of the Senior Ranee of Travancore, is to be publicly tried or not. He is still at Alleppey, where he may be detained until the wish of the Madras Government is known as to whether it would be desirable to have a public trial, or to keep him as a State prisonar for political reasons. The Maharaja is, the Cochin journal thinks, no doubt aware, by this time, that there are several others who are suspected of having had a hand in the concoction of these anonymous communications—men who, instead of trying to bring disgrace on the administration, should have been grateful to His Highness for the many kindnesses they had received at the hands of His Highness, and should have been the last to join in an attempt to cast a stigma on the name of His Highness.

IT will be remembered that a short time ago Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater wrote to us, complaining of the way the Byculla Vaccine Department performs its duties to the public. Mr. Slater's complaints were sent by Government for report to Surgeon-Major Pinkerton, Superintendent General of Vaccination, who has submitted the required report. Dr. Pinkerton says that on the mornings Mrs. Slater called at the Byculla vaccination station good cow lymph was not available, but good human lymph was, and the latter she could have had if she had wished it, but she preferred cow-lymph. He denies Mr. Slater's insinuations about discourtesy being shown by the officers at the Byculla vaccination station, and admits that Mr. Slater's other complaints are only partially founded on fact. We have no room for Dr. Pinkerton's report in our present issue, but we shall publish it soon.

WE learn from the *Madras Mail* that a severe resolution has emanated from the local Government with reference to the police force of a certain district of that Presidency, fixing upon the members generally the charges of utter inefficiency and instability of character. The foundation for these charges is the failure of the police, in the district alluded to, to trace out a succession of cases of robbery of treasure, under circumstances that pointed suspiciously to the connivance of members of the force at the crimes if not their participation in them. The immediate occasion of the order referred to, has been a report by the Collector of the district, submitted to Government with a view of getting permission to write off to profit and loss, a sum which was spirited away from the cutcherry, under the direct charge of the police, in the most unaccountable manner, and of which nothing has been heard since.

THE Aden News Report from 12th to 18th August 1875 is as follows:—Three Egyptian vessels are reported to be at Zeyla. A considerable body of the Khedive's troops are at Taghoosha, a fort on a headland about twelve miles to the westward of Zeyla, and it is understood an Egyptian officer of rank will proceed with some of them to Hurrar, and then march to Berbera. Shoo Baker has been appointed Governor of Zeyla, which has been declared a free port for one year. The Foodhlee Chief proceeded a short time ago in force to open the Nazaa stream which had been closed by the Yaffaees for some time past. The latter attacked the Foodhlees and were defeated with a loss of twenty killed and many wounded. On the side of the Foodhlees five were killed and three wounded. The skirmish is said to have been a hand to-hand one. A dispute arose a few days since between the Sultan of Lahej and some of the Azaibee tribe at Fioosh, connected with the tenure of land, in which one of the latter was killed and several wounded. The affair has been settled for the present. The s. s. Rozario arrived in port on the 15th August, 46 days out from Tuticorin. She ran short of coal, and anchored under Ras Hafoon for 16 days. On the monsoon moderating, she got up steam and consumed nearly 400 bags of coffee with extra spars, cocoanut oil, &c., so reached Aden.

MR. GEORGE GROVE writes to say that the attack on the surveying party of the Palestine Exploration Fund turns out, after several contradictory telegrams, to have been quite as serious as was anticipated. The particulars of the affair were as follows:—

It took place at Safed, six or seven miles north-west of the Lake of Galilee, in the afternoon of Saturday, July 10, very shortly after the arrival of the party there. Our people were fifteen in number—Lieutenants Conder, and Kitchener, R. E., Corporals Armstrong, Brophy and Junor a native scribe, the dragoman, cook, grooms, and other servants. The attack was entirely unprovoked, but of a very savage character and appears to have arisen simply from the fact that the party were Christians. Sticks and large stones were freely used by the Mussulmans, and later in the fray firearms, scimitars, big knives, clubs, and even tent pegs. Our people were unarmed and seem to have conducted themselves with great courage, temper and judgment under very trying circumstances. The fight lasted half an hour and several hundred people collected. At the end of that time some Turkish soldiers arrived with Her Ogn, the English Consular Agent, which at once put an end to the disturbance. Nine were hurt on our side; Lieutenant Conder received two raw wounds on the head, and a violent blow on the neck, causing much suffering and swelling; Lieutenant Kitchener severely bruised on thigh and arm; Corporals Armstrong and Brophy bruised; Arab servants were much hurt with stones and sticks. About £30 worth of property missing. The next day Lieutenant Conder retired to Medjdel Kerum, and the day following to Caiffa, in the Bay of Carmel. Though nearly all were more or less hurt, it is hoped that no one is seriously injured. Dr. Varton, of Nazareth, was attending them at the date of our last and only advices. Lieutenant Conder had lost no time in sending a full account of the transaction to the British Consul-General at Beyrout, and a telegram from that gentleman to Lord Derby has been forwarded to the Fund by Lord Tenterden, saying that measures have been taken "to secure the arrest and punishment of the assailants." It is much to be hoped that this intention will be promptly followed up. True, the attack is the first serious one which our exploring parties have met with during eight years, but it is all-important that such attempts should be stopped at once, and that these fanatical peasants should be shown that they cannot hurt harmless Englishmen with impunity.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg in the *Baltic Gazette* says that the discontent among the Cossacks of the Ural continues, and that General Krzyzanovski, the governor-general at Orenburg, has been obliged to give up his projected journey to the steppes of Turgaisk and Uralsk owing to the disturbed state of the district. The Russian papers attribute the disturbances to the new military law; but though this is doubtless the main cause of them, there are other circumstances which tend to make the Government unpopular. One of these is the practice of transferring inhabitants of European Russia to the Asiatic provinces against their will. One hundred and forty Cossack families which were recen ly ordered by General Krzyzanovski to settle on the Amoo Darya loudly protested against the order, but they were compelled by blows and threats to proceed on their journey. When, however, they arrived on the Asiatic frontier they threw themselves on the ground and declared that they would rather die than go any farther. What happened afterwards is not known; but the story, as told in the Russian papers, fully accounts for the rebellious spirit which has lately manifested itself among the Cossacks. The *Turkestan Gazette* recalls an old dispute between the Russian and Chinese Governments relative to an attack by Chinese on a Russian caravan in 1872. The caravan was plundered in the vicinity of Schiho by a Chinese "dignitary" named Schuschagun; several Russian merchants were killed, and goods of the value of about 90,000 roubles were stolen. The Russian Government, on learning the news, demanded satisfaction, but in vain. All the representations and warnings of the Ambassador at Pekin were only replied to by evasions which were evidently intended to postpone the matter indefinitely. At length the Ambassador observed in very energetic language that if the Chinese Government persisted in treating his demands with such negligence, Russia would be compelled to consider it unnecessary to have a representative in China. This induced the Chinese Ministers to promise that the matter would be speedily settled, and the guilty severely punished; but the *Gazette* seems to doubt whether this promise will be fulfilled. The correspondent adds that the Russian War Department intends to make the supply of horses for military purposes obligatory. Commissions have been sent by the Ministers of the Home and the War Departments into various parts of the empire to obtain statistical data as to the number of horses suited for military service, especially in Central and South Western Russia. The military contingent for the present year has been fixed by an Imperial ukase at 180,000 men.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS LIMITED, COMPARED WITH BOMBAY MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, far from disclaiming the title of being a large shareholder in the above company should have been proud of this proof of his good judgment, as no company started with fairer prospects of legitimate success. Allow me to compare the chances of this mill with those of the best companies of the kind, old or new, in Bombay.

Now, the old companies can be at once disposed of by saying that, with the same capital, they cannot nearly have the same chance as the new ones, which start with less heavy, antiquated, cumbersome and expensive machinery and with all the new appliances and systems, both in spinning and weaving apparatus, capable of turning out with the same labour and fuel, considerably more, and I believe also better work, and the work turned out. Given the same time, labour and expenses thereon, being of the first importance, the new mills must beat the old ones.

Now, about ground. Some mills pay as high as Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 per annum for 4,000 to 8,000 square yards of ground. The Oomrawuttee mills have secured 140,000 square yards at Rs. 300 per annum on a lease of 99 years!!

Now, about cartage! Most mills are at Tardeo and Mazagon, entailing considerable cartage on the raw cotton, the fuel and machinery, and on the manufactured goods.

The Oomrawuttee mills are at a stone's throw from the railway station, and with a siding, can get their yarn and cloth put direct on the line and their raw cotton brought to them free of charge by the ryots! Coals are now about Rs. 20 per ton and may be Rs. 40. At Oomrawuttee they use wood which, even counting the greater quantity consumed, would still be but half the cost of cheap coals!

The Bombay mills get their cotton from the districts with considerable railway expense, and send their goods up-country, enhancing again the cost price by the railway fare.

The Oomrawuttee mills get their cotton at Oomrawuttee and sell their produce in the same place, and could not supply even half the wants of the large weaving centres in the immediate neighbourhood!

The Bombay mills pay the high town labour, the Oomrawuttee mills pay the low district labour, a difference of nearly Rs. 50 per cent.!

The Bombay mills pay the high rates for building and building materials in Bombay. The Oomrawuttee mills get both considerably cheaper. The Bombay mills having insufficient emplacement, have the expense and inconvenience of 2 and 3 story buildings. The Oomrawuttee mills, with their vast grounds, want only corrugated iron sheds, an immense saving in building, insurance and safety. Now the cheaper cotton, the prime article, is ruling, the greater is the percentage of labour, fuel, cartage, insurance, &c thereon, and therefore the more important the advantages of the Oomrawuttee mills. Consequently if the scheme was tempting with cotton at 7d. it is considerably more so with cotton at 4¼d.

A company starting with such a laudable object and fair chance of success, in an industry which will always meet with encouragement, as it is purely native, and tends to make this country more and more independent of Manchester, and of outside influences, and will procure for the natives cheap and genuine clothing, is being stifled in its birth. Why?

Because an undue and unreasonable depression following on an unjustifiable excitement, has depreciated the value of mill shares in the market and the bulk of the subscribers in the scheme were mere speculators.

The *bona fide* investors are lost in the crowd, and they have no voice to prevent the contemplated suicide.

I have never seen a company more able to float, the worst possible concern. At the last meeting we had the names of Dinshaw M. Petit, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Peroshah M. Mehta, Dhunjee Mowjee, Vurjeevundas Madowdas, Tapidas Varjdas, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, in fact all the native aristocracy; and they are going to put their heads together to see how they can *crush* this young and excellent Company which they have helped to create, to which they have lent their names to induce poorer countrymen to trust their hard-earned savings in, seeing those big names as principal shareholders and directors. But they now propose to perpetrate a much more serious action. A SHAREHOLDER.

THE STATE OF THE STUART HAHNEMANN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Messrs. Ewart, Latham are so strong on punctilio about your remarks on the Stuart Hahnemann that perhaps they would like to deny that she capsized at all. Their suggestion that you infer that there is a fixed rule for ballasting savours of a sneer. Well, there is a rule, viz., that the minimum of ballast weight must exceed top weight sufficiently to right a vessel from any angle wind or sea may throw her to. There is no Board of Trade or other fixed rule for breathing or eating, yet most people do a good deal of both. Please state in the most impressive type you have that Captain Van Norden did show himself to some extent reckless after his loss became known. The only mistake you *appear* to have made was in saying that this would affect the loading of his ship, which, however, may be explained. A ship is loaded when she is down comfortably, resting, as it were, on her bearings. Her bottom weight must be sufficient to right her from any angle her masts may make out of the perpendicular. Consequently the weight below her centre of gravity must be greater than that above. A vessel becomes more and more unstable every inch she goes down below her bearings, as her centre of gravity rises. If the Stuart Hahnemann had laden the other 1,000 bales Messrs. Ewart, Latham mention she would have turned turtle in the harbour with the first puff. On the contrary, one tier less of cotton or half a tier might have rendered her perfectly stable. Some weight, of course, require more ballast than others and different masters have different ideas on ballasting; therefore there is room for legislation in this as well as in overloading and unseaworthiness What does it matter if owners do lose a little in rendering vessels safe? Captain Van Norden's alleged recklessness, if it did not affect the loading, was rather an undesirable factor from a sailing point of view. I personally knew the captain and would not say a word in his disparagement that was not true. After the ship ballasted and began to load cotton, &c., Captain Van Norden had his doubts and most critically watched other vessels as they proceeded to sea. He went on board many and took notes of their quantity of ballast, &c. After the knowledge of his loss he, so to speak, threw care to the winds. What do Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. mean by saying that the Stuart Hahnemann did not require a pound of ballast when empty, and that they believe she was moored? (moved, I suppose, they mean) in London with all her spars aloft without any ballast whatever? Messrs. Ewart, Latham may be right in *repeating what they have been told*, but wrong as to fact. No experienced persons in Bombay know from personal observation that the ship nearly capsized in Bombay when she was far from empty, and that as a precautionary measure her upper yards were sent down till she was more than half loaded. What would Messrs. Ewart, Latham have said about the Oriental which left here five years ago cotton loaded but *without ballast*? Did her peculiarities of build (the ordinary St. John's pattern) justify Capt. Wyatt in taking no ballast? What about that large steamer that fell over at Stearns, Hobart's buoy, and had to restow her cargo? Her peculiar build did not help her when the top weight exceeded that of the bottom. Mr. Ryan, the Magistrate in the case of the St. Elmo, some time ago, would not allow the pilot's evidence to be taken as to the stability of that vessel. He said that a pilot might be well qualified to guide a vessel clear of danger, &c., but that he could not be expected to know whether a vessel was properly ballasted or not; that point the surveyors would decide. As a matter of fact, a pilot is the very best witness possible as to the proper ballasting of any vessel, as on the pilots bring in and take out every vessel arriving and leaving Bombay, and of course notice whether the vessel be stiff or tender; at all events, captains set great store by their opinions on this point. Our surveyors doubtless would be good witnesses as to what ballast a vessel ought to take, &c., but as they do not go to sea in the ships or arrive in them, they could not very well testify to the actual effect of ballast in different ships under different circumstances.

The pilots of Bombay said one and all, and offered bets, that the Stuart Hahnemann would reach Mauritius dismasted, or Mr. Jones' cupboard with her spars. The exact amount of ballast was not known till after she sailed, when all predicted what has actually happened. I have been in a ship that capsized under our feet—and I certainly cannot recommend the sensation—directly in consequence, or in all instances nearly so, of parsimony as to ballasting, greed of gain for fear ballast would shut out cotton, and disregard of the common laws of gravity and equilibrium.

I seem queer that in the face of the loss of many lives in a ship for which Ewart, Latham and Co., of course, were only agents, they should constitute themselves Stuart and Douglas's champions. In designing and building the Stuart Hahnemann—and I may say in underballasting and undermanning her also—I am afraid her owners have made a serious mistake—a mistake which has involved many innocent persons in an untimely death. I suppose it will be objected that the ship was not undermanned as she had her Board of Trade complement, but four times the number of men could not have handled her smartly; her gear and iron blocks were so stiff that all hands could with difficulty haul round one set of yards in a calm or clew up one topgallant sail in a breeze. Leaving Bombay all hands and the steam winch were employed hoisting one topsail yard at a time, and everything else was proportionately hard to work.—Yours, &c.

A SAILOR.

SOME REMARKS ABOUT THE "GENERAL OF DIVISION" WHO WRITES A CONTEMPORARY'S MILITARY LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable journal for a few remarks upon the following extract from the London letter of the Military Correspondent of the *Times of India* published to-day? Referring to the case of Colonel Baker, and speaking of Miss Dickinson, or, as he calls her, "a young woman called Rebecca Dickinson," he says:—

"Many of those men with whom I have discussed the subject are convinced that Rebecca gave him what he might without any great stretch of imagination take for encouragement, not that any one suspects her of doing so intentionally. It is evident, however, that she was very forward, and her expressions smacked of a third-rate boarding school. As to her being a young lady in any other sense than the female employes in a milliner's shop, or at Spiers and Pond are young ladies, that is all nonsense. As I have told you before, her father was a job master in London, and the mere fact of her having a brother in the Engineers by no means entitles her to take the place claimed for her by a jury of ladies, his conviction would have been by no means certain, and, if convicted, his punishment would have been slight."

Now, notwithstanding the ignorance of French displayed in the above by the words "female employée," an occasional reader of his weekly communications cannot help being aware of the fact (which to do him justice he takes very little pains to conceal) that the London Military Correspondent of the *Times of India* is a gentleman moving in the very highest classes of fashionable society, and, very likely, holding a high military appointment—perhaps that of a General of Division—in fact, as well known, some local gentleman and distinguished litterateurs of the highest possible attainments is ever employed by the *Times of India*. It must therefore be very gratifying to the officers of the Engineers and to "the young woman named Dickinson" to have their respective positions defined by such a competent authority as the Military Correspondent of the *Times of India*. According to him a "female" who has a brother an officer in the Royal Engineers, a sister married to an eminent Surgeon, a young woman who preferred an almost certain violent death to dishonour, who has justly earned the admiration of the whole world by her modest and lady-like bearing throughout the whole of this scandalous and painful affair; who, there is great reason to believe, has refused a bribe that would make her wealthy for life; and who has shown a merciful forbearance towards the guilty and unfortunate old man who outraged her modesty—"as to her being a young lady in any other sense than the female employes in a milliner's shop are young ladies, that is all nonsense." She would be more entitled, in the appellation, we may suppose, if she resembled the real ladies with whom the General seems to be acquainted and "discussed the circumstances of an indecent assault" without any reserve."

The question of what constitutes a real lady and gentleman is constantly being discussed in Bombay by gentlemen and others, more or less qualified to express an opinion on the subject, and I for one shall be glad if the Military Correspondent of the *Times of India* can be induced to set this vexed question at rest by defining a gentleman.

SIMPLE SIMON.

THE BATTLE OF THE POETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every wife must appreciate Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater's handsome and manly conduct in coming forward to take the blame of the bad grammar that was attributed to Mrs. McLauchlan Slater in her little poem. I hope my husband will take a lesson from him. Catch him do the like of that for me! But Smith is a good creature after all, and I believe he only needs good examples such as that provided by Mr. McLauchlan Slater set before him to induce him to do what is nice, and right, and becoming.—I am, &c.

Malabar Hill, Aug. 25. SUSAN SMITH,

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At last we have a true poet! "Where's Wully Shakespeare noo?" as the enthusiastic Scotchman remarked. It is not often that one gets inferior grammar, hopeless nonsense, and staggering metre all in one short rhyme; I couldn't read the first of the great poets' effusions, but I was taken with the merciful shortness of the second. The fact that something or other, "India's strand" or "gracious Prince," is "noble in spirit" should be immensely gratifying to the author.

"Courteous alike to the High and the Lowly
The son of th' Queen who is gentle and holy
She is therefore his mother, and eats roley-poley."

The last line is quite equally beautiful in its simplicity and force with the two original lines.

The next statement that

"The earth and air of Ind doth sing,"

though rather *degage* in point of grammar is interesting and as showing quite a new feature in the two elements.

The next verse is too involved, like all truly great poetry, to be understood.

In the succeeding—and mercifully the last verse—the poet re-ascends into feeble grammar—

"A people's voice *exclaim*,"

which rhymes with "reign."

Of course grammar must be sacrificed to rhyme, and when we see bad grammar and bad rhyme together, we feel that the summit of the pit, as the poet would probably say, has been reached.

The various elements, etc., are very unusually distributed in this beautiful poem—

The earth and air sing;
The "burning plains and sultry sky" "proclaim;"
The "caverns deep" ring;
But a "people's voice" can only "exclaim,"—

and that in inferior grammar—

While the religious denominations join the "earth and air" in singing.

It was bad enough for "Comorin and Simla" to have to "shout" at one another in the former poem, and for Nerbudda's vales to shout and smile at the same time; but the "cat's chorus!" of "India's" welcome to the Prince of Wales would be a long way above the sublime.

It is a pity to throw poetical brickbats at the poor Prince in this unfeeling way, and surely a "Slater" ought to know better than to show so evidently that one of his own slates is loose. P. P. C.

Poona, August 24.

P.S.—By all means let us have the doggerel set to an appropriate air. May I suggest that which was fatal to the aged cow? There is something so refreshing in the pride of the author—may I say the just pride? I have not extracted nearly all the beauties of the composition. A wooded forest, for instance, is a very apt phrase.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you think it worth while to insert in your paper this answer to your correspondent "M. J. B.'s" critique on my verses written in honour of the Prince's visit, please do so; if not, your throwing it into the wastepaper basket will do no harm to either side.

If I had considered myself a Tennyson or a Wordsworth, I should not have offered the verses for public criticism, which I now accept in all meekness of spirit.

"M. J. B." might have seen that "sing" in line 6th of the first verse was a misprint for "ring." I see nothing ungrammatical in the welkin ringing again with the cry of "hail, our future Emperor."

The sentences in the 5th and 6th, and in the 6th and 7th lines of the second verse are unconnected one with the other, the sense of the former ending with the word "just." The precedent of "he" in the 5th verse is of course the Prince of Wales, our future Emperor, in the 1st verse, which it was mentioned was meant to be sung in connection with the 5th.

"Ignorance-born prejudice" in the 5th verse will yield itself. I see no other sense in which the 3rd and 4th lines could be read except by one inclined to hypercriticism. I see another misprint in the verses as published. "Glooming" in line 3 of 1st verse should be "gloomy." The verses are a mere imitation of the song, "God bless the Prince of Wales."

IV

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it very wrong on your part entering the two verses of the piece I sent your paper yesterday in such a conspicuous place, *when* you had intentions of hitting the majority of *Poets*, (as you style them) so hard. People, or at least friends, who know the verses were composed by me, might imply by what you set forth in your editorial of this morning—viz. ("the as frequent requests made to you, by many of your poetical contributors, of the necessity of your remunerating them for their trouble)" that I am one of your money-grasping *poets*. I am very sorry to see the want of sense shown by you in this affair. You might have omitted the piece altogether, and thereby have shown a more gentlemanly feeling than what you have. I am certain my letter, or at least the two words I wrote upon the same sheet of paper on which I had written the composition, did not warrant your proceedings, in classing me among your mammon-loving poets. No doubt the poetry, or whatever you might style it, was stuff and all that, since it was only done for amusement not gain, and deserved your criticism, but the composer himself is a gentleman, and should have been treated as such, and not thrust before the public so surreptitiously, as a specimen of humanity who takes every advantage of, and seizes every opportunity to fill his pockets.

I would not have taken any notice of this affair, but what is a person to do, when a thing of this sort is pointed out to you by one of your most intimate friends? It is really too bad, and I trust will show you the necessity of being more careful in future.

August 24. J. R. PRIDDEN.

[We sympathise deeply with Mr. Priddon in his affliction. We dare say the enclosure of which we received at his hand. We cry *peccavi*! We admit that it will serve us right if we never send us an other line of poetry.—ED. *B.G.*]

BOMBAY.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.—Mr. Justice Pinhey is allowed three months' privilege leave from the month of November next.

STEALING MONEY.—Ahmed Mahomed was ordered to receive fifteen stripes yesterday, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for having stolen Rs. 6 from Jarut Dewjee.

STRIPES.—Francis Carvalho was yesterday sentenced, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, to receive ten stripes in the workshop of the G. I. P. Railway, for having stolen an iron bar belonging to the company.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Rama Govind pleaded guilty yesterday morning, before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, to the charge of having assaulted a woman named Maitab, and was fined Rs. 5.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.—The next half-yearly Departmental Examination of Junior Civil Servants, Cantonment Magistrates and others, will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 4th of October next.

A FEMALE THIEF.—A woman named Casee was found guilty yesterday before Mr. W. Webb, of having stolen a pugree belonging to Thucker Morar Sewjee. His Worship committed her to jail for three weeks.

EXAMINATION OF POLICE OFFICERS.—The next examination of Police Officers, under the rules prescribed in Government Notification dated 30th June 1873, will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 4th October next.

UNAUTHORISED PLYING.—Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Annajee Krishnajee were each fined one rupee yesterday morning, by Mr. W. Webb, for having plied their buggies for hire in a place not authorised for that purpose.

STEALING RIVETS.—Hajee Ahmed was yesterday brought before Mr. W. Webb, and charged at the instance of Heptoola Chandabhoy, with having stolen a quantity of iron rivets. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent to jail for one month.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening as Dr. J. A. DeGama was driving from Mazagon to his house, his horse trod on a stone and slipped falling heavily on the road and breaking both his fore-knees. Dr. DeGama fortunately escaped all injury. The horse is, of course, completely disabled.

THE OCTOBER VACATION.—The October vacation of the High Court, Original Side will be from the 18th of October to the 16th of November, both days inclusive. The Bombay Court of Small Causes will be closed for the second vacation of the present year from the 11th to the 31st October next, both days inclusive.

A NEWLY PASSED MEDICO.—We learn that Mr. J. V. Continho, who proceeded to England in March last, has successfully passed the examination for the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, and also that of Licentiate Royal College Physicians, Edinburgh, and Licentiate of Midwifery.

A DRUNKEN ASSAULT.—A Goanese, named Marian Francis, appeared at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and pleaded guilty to a charge of having been drunk; he further pleaded not guilty to a charge of having assaulted Maria, woman, while intoxicated. His Worship, on the evidence adduced, found him guilty and fined him Rs. 7.

A CLAIM FOR WAGES.—Captain Herdett, of the coasting schooner Nelly, appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, as complainant in a case in which he charged Mr. A. Suzar, who, we presume, is the owner of the vessel named, with having neglected to pay him his wages. The case was not gone into yesterday, and now stands over until Monday next.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 24th August, was 336, being 47 less than in the preceding week, 54 more than the total of the week ending 25th August, 1874, and 10 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 272 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 16th August 1875 was Rs. 23,56,153; add silver received during the week Rs. 41,153; no new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 23,97,306. There is in addition of 13,40,000 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THE S.S. BUSHIRE.—The captain of this vessel, which belongs to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s fleet, appeared at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, and prosecuted nineteen seamen belonging to that ship for having been guilty of wilful disobedience, and for having left the ship without leave. His Worship cautioned the men, who were all discharged, and told them that if they repeated the offence he would send them to jail, and direct the captain to attach their pay. The men were then dismissed and sent on board.

THE P. AND O. DOCKYARD ASSAULT CASE.—Regarding our yesterday's report of this case, Messrs Chalk and Turner, the prosecutor's attorneys, write to us as follows:—"In your account of a case tried at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, headed 'Assaulting a Lad,' you say that Mr. T. Counsell was the defendant and was fined Rs. 10. This is a gross blunder. The defendant's name was E. Marshall and Mr. Counsell had nothing to do with that case. Please correct this in your issue of to-morrow." We regret that any annoyance should have been caused to Mr. Counsell through the carelessness of our paragraphist.

A PROFESSIONAL THIEF.—A man named Ali Shaik Mahomed was yesterday brought before the presidency Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, and charged with having stolen a waterproof coat and an umbrella belonging to a Mr. Ainsworth. A Portuguese named Sylvester D'Costa appeared as prosecutor. A good deal of evidence having been taken, his Worship held that the prisoner's guilt was proved, and taking into consideration the fact that he was well known to the Police as "a professional thief," and had been described on the charge-sheet as such, he inflicted the full penalty of

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

PROTECTION OF GAME BIRDS DURING THEIR BREEDING SEASON.

By Spherical.

Until Government legislates there is, I fear, little use in attempting to advocate, or to hope that any decided and effectual measures will be taken in this matter.

Sporting communities in small stations may be able to attain some advancement towards this end, and very often do, but there is always some unfortunate being, insufficiently imbued with sporting honours or simple humanity, in the community, who makes it evident that the opinions of his associates will not suffice to restrain him from his cruel and unnatural proclivities, and that the strong hand of *law* is necessary to coerce him to do right. There are many men who, in spite of all they hear, read, and observe, will not be led from their practice of ruthless slaughtering. They may be good shots, may have made big bags, ridden gallantly to the grey boar, faced and killed their tigers, and gained reputations as good and true sportsmen, yet they shoot breeding, weakly birds! They can hardly, then, be entitled with any sense of truth and fairness, to be called sportsmen. Would not the simple denomination of "gunners" be more applicable to them? No *sportsman* (and that word embraces all that is true, honourable, and manly,) would be guilty of killing forty or fifty brace of birds off their nests, leaving, who knows how many young ones to perish, and boasts of it, *unless in ignorance*. Even then his crime is only mitigated, but not wholly banished, for it is a sportsman's duty to know somewhat of the habits of the game he pursues, and a little reading, enquiry, and observation would quickly put him in possession of undeniable facts regarding breeding seasons, &c., &c.

It was, I think in 1871 that a meeting was held by the sporting members of Poona Gymkhanah for the purpose of discussing this subject. It resulted in the framing of a set of rules, which, had they been made law, would have done all that was necessary for the protection of game. This not being so, the members did the next best thing they could to ensure the recognition of their laudable efforts. They had the minutes of their meeting and the rules they had framed printed, and sent to every station Gymkhanah in the Bombay Presidency, with an expression of their hope that all members would support them. How far these rules were adhered to, I cannot say. I know some men who sneered at them, and others who obeyed them, some only for one season; then they gave it up "*because others did*"—because "*the very next season we had after the protection was the worst known for years*," or because "*we didn't shoot as much and left all the more game for the natives. The markets were cram full of game, and married people said they had never known it so cheap!*" But, be this all as it may, it is a fact that on this side of India the breeding season is looked upon by the majority of men the best time for shooting quail, florican and bustards, &c., &c.

Assuming that in most cases this cruel and indiscriminate "gunning" results from ignorance, I venture to send you a brief description of the breeding seasons of the birds which form the bulk of a "small game" bag, in hopes that *some* of your readers may be led from their reckless, unsportsmanlike ways; and give the birds which afford them so much enjoyment some meed of fair play.

Men who never shoot and know nothing about sport may aid in putting a stop to the baneful practice against which I write. Let them forbid their servants to buy game out of season. Let them curl their noses and *shout their teeth* (like a well bred dog) if unwholesome game is put on their tables!

Ladies, even, may help the cause. Imagine the feelings of a grey-headed man who had fought his battles with man and beast, and gained the appellation of "Grand *shikaree*" on having his present of game returned, with a note from the lady—"Dear Ensign-general Bang, as we never eat game "out of season" it, being so very unwholesome, I return your kind present."——Oh! for a bag to put his head in!

Politeness need not be very, very deeply studied while endeavouring to advance humanity.

Clubs, also, can aid. Let them keep native gunners *in the game season*. The birds will not cost them so much more than they do when purchased in the bazaar; and instead of having on their tables attenuated miserable things, all legs and breast-bones, they will get healthy, plump, juicy birds. (Let them have sand-pipers and "shanks" of sorts if they please; but why call them *snipe?*)

Anyone who has seen game brought into a bazaar for sale, must, indeed, be hardened (inside and out) if he can buy and eat it; wretched, bedraggled bustards and florican with their eyelids pierced through with a feather, hanging by their legs; ducks and teal tied by their legs, in bunches; quail, partridges, and grouse smothering in a blanket bag; all panting with pain, hunger, and thirst, which they have had to endure for hours whilst carried over many miles of country to market.

To overcome and crush out this wretched and cruel brutality serious difficulties must be surmounted, but if all true sportsmen and all compassionate men (and women) will band together in the good cause, it *can* be done to a very appreciable extent.

The following is the list to which I have alluded above:

The common Sand-grouse (*Pterocles exustus*) breeds throughout the Continent of India. Its eggs have been seen throughout the year, but the chief breeding months in northern parts would seem to be from beginning of March to end of July. As a rule it would be quite safe to shoot them in all months excepting these, *when they are not noticed as single birds or pairs.*"

The painted Sand-grouse (*P. fasciatus*) breeds in the low ranges of rocky and more or less barren hills that are scattered about the Continent of India. Certain information of their breeding in April and May only has been received, but judging from the irregularity with which the nearly allied *exustus* breeds, it is probable that the breeding season of this species also varies much.

The Large Pintailed Sand-grouse (*P. alchata*) breeds, according to Jerdon, in Central and Western Asia, North Africa, and south of Europe, so may be shot whenever seen in this country.

The common Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*) breeds all over the plains of India and to an elevation of 5,000 feet in the hills—chiefly in July and August. No man in his senses would shoot a peacock in "big game" jungle, any more than he would a monkey, for they are dead nuts on tigers and panthers, and often put the puzzled hunter on the right line of country.

The Black Partridge (*Francolinus vulgaris*), Mr. Hume says, "breeds in suitable localities throughout India proper (excluding Burmah, north of an imaginary line drawn from the Runn of Cutch to Gwalior, and from Gwalior to Ganjam," they lay from beginning of May to end of July.

The painted Partridge (*F. pictus*) breeds in the northern half of the *peninsular* of India, but *not* north of the line of demarcation fixed as the southern boundary of the breeding country of the last species. It breeds from beginning of July to end of September.

The Grey Partridge (*Ortygornis ponticeriana*) breeds all over the drier plains of India, laying from February to June, and again from September to November, but *chiefly* in April.

The large Grey or common Quail (*Cortunix communis*) breeds chiefly in Persia, Central Asia, Southern Russia and a good many in the Western sub-Himalayan tract. A *very* few cases of its having bred in this country have been observed, and the bird, therefore, forms a legitimate object of sport whenever it migrates to us. My own experience is that it comes into the Deccan about October and leaves again by the end of April,

The Black-breasted or Rain Quail.—(*C. coromandelica*) Mr. Hume's opinion is that "expect in the sub-Himalayan tracts it breeds but sparingly in Continental India. It, however, breeds in multitudes in the Deccan." It breeds from the end of July to the end of September.

The Indian bustard (*Eupodotis Edwardsii*) breeds commonly throughout the dry plains of Central India, N. W. P., Kattywar, Cutch, Rajpootana, Punjab, Decean, and South Mahratta country. Mr. Hume fixes its breeding season from July to August, but he has found eggs as early as the first-half of March, and as late as the first-half of September. My experience is that in the N. W. P. and the Deccan they breed from July to October. I flushed a hen bird from her nest with one egg on the 10th October. The late Dr. Jerdon, in his game birds of India, writes that "the breeding season varies greatly according to the district."

The Lesser or [illegible] (*Sypheotides auritus*). The late [illegible] appear to breed in all parts of [illegible] India from July to November," but "the [illegible] Central India, Mhow, and Southern [illegible] July to September. My experience [illegible] in the Deccan is that they pair in [illegible] the breeding season extends [illegible] to quite the [illegible]

The [illegible] breeds in [illegible] game when- [illegible] dittoes.

[illegible] called Indian [illegible] breed, according to the [illegible] which appear to breed [illegible]

[illegible] Deccan [illegible]

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

COLONEL BAKER AND DR. KENEALY.

In the House of Commons on Thursday the 5th August, on the report of supply,

Dr. Kenealy rose to call attention to the sentence passed by Mr. Justice Brett upon Colonel Baker at the Croydon Assizes. It was new to him, although he had studied the judicial history of the country, that any invidious distinction involving the rank of the parties in a criminal case should be laid down by the Bench. He begged to call the attention of the House to the atrocious nature of the offence of which this Colonel had been convicted. (Murmurs and expressions of impatience). He was indicted on three counts—an assault with an intent to commit a rape, an indecent assault, and a common assault. The jury, taking a lenient view of his conduct, acquitted him on the first count and convicted him on the second; but there could be no doubt that Colonel Baker had been guilty of an intent to violate the young lady's person. (Cries of "Oh!") He did not care for shouts of "Oh!" at all. He intended to maintain his ground in that House, and shouts of "Oh!" and cries of "Question" were not at all likely to weigh with him. Any one who had carefully studied the evidence would have no doubt that this gallant colonel had intended to violate the young lady's person, but that he had been prevented by circumstances over which he had no control. ("Oh!" and "Question.") The nature of the sentence passed upon this colonel was, however, such that he was suffering no punishment at all for one of the most atrocious and scandalous crimes ever committed. He proceeded to read, amid strong expression of impatience and disapprobation on the part of the House, the evidence given by the young lady on the trial. He contended that the sentence passed upon Colonel Baker, beside whom Sir Thomas Steele had been allowed to stand in the dock, involved, in fact, no penalty at all. ("Oh!") His liberty was restricted, and that was all. He was not to be subjected to hard labour or the restrictions of prison discipline; and as to the fine of £500, it was to a person in his position—as the right hon. gentlemen at the head of the Government had said of the National Debt—a mere flea bite. The language used by the learned Judge in passing sentence showed that he would have inflicted a very different punishment upon a prisoner in a different class of life from Colonel Baker—a man of fashion and aristocratic connexions—a prisoner who had got persons of rank and fashion to stand between him and justice. (Oh, oh!" and "Divide") More than that, the learned Judge had intimated that the position of Colonel Baker in the Army was not to be interfered with, as he expressed a hope that he would by some brilliant achievement—military achievement he presumed was meant—regain the place he had for a time forfeited. He trusted the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for War would not allow the Army List to be polluted by the retention of Colonel Baker's name. In connexion with this subject he thought the whole law in reference to offences against women ought to be reviewed. Under the Bishop of Oxford's Act a man who decoyed away from her parents a girl under 16 years of age, even though he had no improper motive in doing so, was liable to imprisonment with hard labour. He remembered a case which was tried on his own Circuit before Mr. Justice Quain, were a gentleman of the highest moral character had been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, merely because at her earnest prayer he had endeavoured to prevent a lady from being sent against her will to a convent and had given her shelter. Garotters in this country were flogged and were otherwise punished with severity, but no crime that such persons committed could equal the offence of which the person to whom he referred had been guilty. He felt that he had only done his duty in bringing forward this subject, inasmuch as the trial the other day which should have ended in a tragedy had terminated in a farce.

Mr. Cross would not waste time in questioning the taste exhibited in bringing the details of this case before the House (hear, hear), but would merely remind hon. members that the sentence to which objection had been taken was the result of a long trial before a very learned and experienced Judge. As Secretary for the Home Department he had no power, neither had the House itself any power, to interfere with that sentence; and if any accusation were to be made against the learned Judge the proper course would be to move an address to the Crown for his removal from the Bench. He trusted the House would at once pass to the Orders of the Day, and that it would never undertake the rehearing of a case which had already been determined by the fitting tribunal. Regarding the reference that had been made to the Secretary for War, he was satisfied that the House would with perfect confidence leave that right hon. gentleman to deal with the case. (Cheers.)

Colonel Dickson did not rise for the purpose of defending the conduct either of Mr. Justice Brett or the sentence which it had been the duty of that learned Judge to pass upon Colonel Baker, but because the hon. member for Stoke appeared to think that there was no precedent whatever for imprisonment without hard labour having been given in these cases. He would, however, cite a case which he wassure would peculiarly commend itself to the hon. member. The law protected young children from assaults as grievous as that of which Colonel Baker had been guilty in the case of women. In 1850 a gentleman who was not, it was true, an officer in the Army, but was a member of another highly honourable profession—a gentleman who was learned in the law, was charged with having committed a gross and aggravated assault upon a young child—that child being his own son. That gentleman was found guilty, not by a common jury at the ordinary Assizes, but by a special jury in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster Hall. The eminent Judge Lord Campbell, sentenced the individual to whom he referred to one months imprisonment, without hard labour, probably acted on the same principle that had actuated Mr. Justice Brett in remitting hard labour in the case of Colonel Baker—namely, that to a man in his position the physical degradation of hard labour would be a far greater punishment than it would be to an ordinary criminal. He thought that the individual who had benefitted by the leniency of Lord Campbell, who had spared him the physical degradation of hard labour in order to give him an opportunity of rehabilitating himself in the eyes of his fellow barristers —how far he had done so he left it to the House and the country to determine ("Hear" and a laugh)—should be the last to complain of the leniency that was shown to another, and he thought that the last man in that House who ought to rise up in his place to find fault with the sentence passed upon Colonel Baker by Mr. Justice Brett was the hon. member for Stoke. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Fraser denied that there was the slightest shadow of foundation for the statement of the hon. member for Stoke that Sir Thomas Steele, the Commander of the troops at Aldershott, had accompanied Colonel Baker into the dock. He had the testimony of his own eyes that Sir T. Steele remained in the public gallery throughout the trial until he was called into the box as a witness for the defence. Whether Colonel Baker was a star of fashion or not, it was a fact that neither of the parties in the case was in any way connected with the aristocracy.

Dr. Kenealy hoped the House would permit him to reply to the personal attack which had been made upon him. The hon. member for Dover had set a most inconvenient precedent in dragging matters affecting the private character of hon. members into a discussion on subjects of a public nature. ("Order.")

The Speaker reminded the hon. member that while the House would doubtless extend to him its indulgence to the extent of permitting him to make a personal explanation, he would be out of order if he discussed other matters.

Dr. Kenealy would not exceed the limitations indicated by the Speaker. This was a matter on which he had not thought he should be called upon to address the House. (A laugh.) It was perfectly true that in 1850 he had been brought before Lord Campbell, in the Court of Queen's Bench, charged with having committed an assault. He would not characterize the manner in which that indictment was framed, but he was entitled to say that Lord Cambaell told the jury that it contained charges against him which were not only not proved, but were absolutely disproved by the evidence. It was perfectly true that in the exercise of what he thought his right he had administered chastisement to a son of his. He himself had been chastised over and over again when a boy (laughter), and he should not be surprised if many hon. members and right hon. members in the House had been themselves chastised when children, or if they had committed the same offence as he had done, chastised children of their own. Now, the learned Judge who sentenced him—and he would be extremely glad if the hon. gentleman who had brought this matter forward would read the sentence indeed, he would not care if it were blazoned in the House of Commons or anywhere in the world—the learned Judge, instead of using such language as the hon. gentlemen had thought fit to use, spoke to him in the most feeling and affecting terms of his kindness to the child. ("Oh!") He expressed the greatest and most profound regret that technically he was called upon to sentence him for a violation of the law. He imposed a sentence of a month's imprisonment. That imprisonment he (Dr. Kenealy) suffered, and it was a belief that he left the prison without having suffered in the honourable opinion of any man who had ever known him. ("Oh!") Her Majesty several years afterwards, on the recommendation of one of the most illustrious Lord Chancellors of this country, did him the honour of nominating him to the rank of Queen's Counsel, which he was perfectly sure she would never have been advised to do and would never have done if there had been a single stigma of dishonour resting upon him. Under these circumstances he made the hon. gentleman fully a present of the transaction. He thought he had said enough (hear, hear) to satisfy every true gentleman in that House that no person who had the spirit of a true gentleman would ever have brought this matter up against him. ("Oh!")

"THE LIFE OF CÆSAR."

(From the Times' Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 5, 9-30 P. M.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine gave judgment yesterday on the claim of MM. Plon, publishers of the "Life of Cæsar," against the heirs of Napoleon III., for damages sustained by the non-completion of that work. The plaintiffs claimed the return of 1,321*f.*, the copy right paid on the volumes sold since October, 1867, as a set-off against warehousing charges, and the payment of 167,418*f.* for unsold copies, the expenses of French and Spanish editions, and sums paid by them for translations, not recovered from German and Swedish publishers. It appears that while an *edition de luxe* was got up at the *Imprimerie Nationale*, the Emperor accorded to M. Plon the right of issuing other editions as a return, it was alleged, for the sacrifices imposed on him by previous Imperial publications. He was authorized to issue three editions, including a cheap one at 4*f.*, the *maximum* number of copies in all being fixed at 80,000. A certain sum was payable as copyright on each copy, and up to 1867 192,484*f.* was paid under this head, nominally to the Emperor, who, however, distributed it among those who had assisted him in the work. The first volume appeared in 1864 and the second in 1865, but, according to the plaintiffs, the sale slackened on the completion of the work becoming doubtful, and since 1870 scarcely 15 copies per annum have been disposed of. The result is that they have 22,000 copies on hand, and they demanded permission to sell them off at any price. Their contention was that the preamble of the contract—"the Emperor is author of a work entitled 'The Life of Julius Cæsar,'" implied a complete work, whereas long before 1870 its prosecution had been abandoned. Its matters not, counsel added, their demand, whether built on more urgent pre-occupations were the cause; perhaps there was a conflict between the policy of the latter years of the Liberal Empire and the glorification of Cæsarism, which first inspired the work with all the materials beside him, the Emperor had suspended his task. Absolutely nothing was found in the Tuileries; no papers presenting the trace of the Emperor's personal labours on the fabled volume. On behalf of the Emperor's heirs it was contended that M. Plon applied for the post of Imperial publisher, and must have made large profits from previous works, and that he eagerly applied for authority to publish the "Life of Cæsar." The contract did not specify the number of editions or the intervals between them, and the Emperor, with his absorbing occupations, could not have dreamt of limiting himself in any way. The publisher being at liberty to print as many copies as he pleased subject to a *maximum*, was he to blame if he had a large stock on hand? The copyright was so settled, moreover, that they were to be payable [illegible] it were to be payable [illegible] and the contract was so liberal in [illegible] terms that the publisher's profit was more than double that of the author. After 1866 the Emperor, it was maintained, continued to collect materials; members of the Institute and officers being sent out by him, at his own expense, to study the localities and these labours continued till 1870, as shown by a document drawn up by M. Maury and Colonel Stoffel. In 1867 M. Plon was informed that the completion of the work, as then told, that the contract had carefully reserved the author's freedom of action, and that the profits allowed him had been calculated with a view to every contingency. Immediately after the fall of the Empire M. Plon applied to the Civil List Liquidation Commission to claim the value of the work on the ground that the circumstances of the case had become out of the question, and to [illegible] him 666,640*f.* He also applied to the Emperor in England, but without result, and in April 1872 he took proceedings. Both plaintiff and defendant died before the case could come on, so that both were represented by their heirs.

The Court gave judgment against MM. Plon, with costs. It held that the contract contained no stipulations as to bulk or time; that this omission was obviously due to the respective rank of the parties, the author intending to reserve his full liberty of action, and that the clause enabling him to suspend that sale or resume the copyright on the payment of a certain compensation had not been enforced and was irrelevant. It also ruled that the sequestration of the Tuileries papers and destruction or dispersion of the materials left the Emperor no choice but to abandon the work, constituting a case of *force majeure*; that the plaintiff's abandonment of the original claim for the repayment of the whole copyright sum was inconsistent with the contention that the contract implied a complete work. The Court at the same time cancelled the contract as regarded future volumes.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—Being anxious to leave no stone unturned in my endeavour to promote a cause which I have taken up, and which is attracting some attention in India, I write to ask you to permit me, through your widely-circulated columns, to bring the case prominently before the public.

India is garrisoned by an army of about 58,000 British soldiers, of whom a very small proportion can be quartered in the hills. In the train of this army the permission is given for 15 per cent. of soldiers' wives and families to be present, and, naturally, these have to take their chance in the plains with the soldier. Much has been done to render the soldier's family comfortable, and in the cold season, which is here in the Punjab a very enjoyable one, there is much happiness and very little mortality. In this season, however, how very different is the case, for the excessive mortality I am about to make known occurs chiefly during the hot weather. I do not in the least wish to exaggerate and shall allow the facts to speak for themselves.

These facts are, I have no doubt, well known in certain quarters, but are not generally known. I extract from the Report of the Sanitary Commissioners to the Government of India for 1873 that there were in all India of the class I speak of—women, 6,626, and children, 11,860. The mortality may be tabulated thus for 1873:—

Of 3,858	women in Bengal	88	died.
,, 1,541	,, Madras	23	,,
,, 1,227	,, Bombay	21	,,
Total of 6,626	,, India	132	,,

The mortality of the children is thus set down,—

Out of 6,753	children in Bengal	459	died.
,, 2,880	,, Madras	148	,,
,, 2,217	,, Bombay	108	,,
Total of 11,869	,, India	715	total deaths.

The question of the saving loss of life by the removal of the women and children to the hills is, no doubt, surrounded with difficulty; but there may be much done if the question is taken up in the sympathetic way which I think it deserves.

There can be no doubt that we hold India by reason of the troops keeping guard here through the length and breadth of the land, and I think it incumbent on all those who benefit by our Indian Empire to help the married soldier to preserve the precious lives who have to follow his fortunes and to whom these fierce heats are so deadly. The situation of the women can only be improved by the gradual increase of quartering troops in the hills. The women cannot be properly separated from their husbands, nor will it do to quarter the married soldier in the hills, while the unmarried soldier does the duty in the plains. The case of the smaller children is almost hopeless, still it should be known at what cost of life they have to battle against climate. It is stated that the death-rate per mille of children in all India at the following places is—under six months, 255; 12 to 18 months, 144; two years, 72; three years, 52; four years, 26.

The question arises, then,—What can be don? In my opinion we ought to combine to raise subscriptions to enable us to establish Lawrence Asylums and similar institations in all our hill sanitaria in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. This good work was commenced by Sir Henry and Lady Lawrence in 1847, and there are now the following institutions that I am aware of:—The Sunawur and Lawrence Asylum receives about 420 children, the asylum at Murree 129, and the Aboo Lawrence School 55. In no case, I believe, has the Government so far originated these establishments, though Government has, when they have been fairly stated, done much to foster them and contributed largely to their maintenance. The establishments of Murree and Mount Aboo are contributed to by residents in India, the subscribers to Mount Aboo being principally officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers.

The last great benefactor to the cause is Sir Francis Fitzwygram, who has paid down £10,000, but I understand that he desires this sum to be spent on the children of soldiers of British Cavalry only. It is calculated that the interest of this sum will only provide for the residence of 35 to 40 families.

The inmates of Sunawur are noted to cost Rs. 344 each per annum; those of Meerut Rs. 314 and those of Aboo School Rs. 288. The wife of the chaplain of Umritsur has this season arranged for a certain number of children from Mean Meer, one of our worst stations, and from Umritsur to be located in the hills under her own charge. She hoped to be able to manage for seven children from each place, and I believe the cost of the undertaking was to be £100. This good lady has gone most heartily into the work and is much to be commended.

In, I fear, a very rambling way I have sketched out roughly the state of the question, and I would ask those whose sympathy I may be able to arouse to subscribe with the view of raising a sum which may enable us here in India to commence new establishments, which shall be open to soldiers' children of all denominations, and of ages somewhat younger than are now generally accepted at the asylums. I have commenced a subscription list, which has been generally responded to, but the sums voted are small, and the aggregate is but a drop in the ocean. Still, however, the question is causing interest, and I hope to be able to report to you what has been done in other places, to communicate what measures would be best as to the collection of the money which may be subscribed in England, and as to its transmission to India. As India is such an enormous country, and as the sympathies of some may run towards parts in which they have particular interest, I would suggest that subscriptions should be voted to be for Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or for all India generally.

I am not of those who think we ought to wait for Government to take the initiative. Government has to measure out the expenditure as may be best for the State, and would, I fancy, take the case of the soldier himself most into consideration. However, I have seen members of Government contribute freely to measures which cannot be supported on public grounds, and I have a good strong faith that if this good cause is supported Government will not be backward to give very material aid. Lord Napier of Magdala, ever the friend of the soldier, most heartily supports any plan that offers a reasonable hope of benefiting soldiers and their families, but it must be based to insure success on a sufficient pecuniary foundation. For the last ten years his Excellency has been an advocate of increasing the number of soldiers and families sent to the hills annually, also to add to the several asylums, with a view to accommodating a larger number of children.

Any countenance and support you can give will be most useful, most powerful. Englishmen and Englishwomen to succour the poor helpless little ones of our soldiers who have none to save them, and for these I ask you to plead.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
M. A. BIDDULPH, Brigadier-General.

Sealkote, June 27.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—August 7.

"USED TO IT!"

Officer at firing-point (who thinks that it's raining), "Sergeant Mauchline, hadn't you better wear your great coat till it's your turn to fire?"

Sergeant Mauchline (frae the "Land of Lornes"). "Hoo! No the noo! I'll pit it on when it comes wat!"

RATHER VAGUE.

"Eva, did you hear that lady's name that's come to see mamma then?" "Yes. Mrs. A'bel."

"I wonder if she's the mother of those two boy's mamma told us of. And one of them was naughty, you know, and killed his brother."

"What nonsense, Eva! Why, that happened ever so long ago! If she's *anybody*, she must be their grandmother!"

APPEAL FOR A LINCOLNSHIRE WORTHY.

(Once on, now under, the Turf)

Dear Mr. Punch,

A Church is about to be erected to the memory of the late "Mr. Launde." May I suggest that it should be dedicated to St. Leger, and that the Bishop of the Diocese should lay the foundation-stone during the pilgrimage to the shrine of the Saint at Doncaster during next September. Is an *Apology* necessary if I ask for subscriptions?

Holy Friar.

"FOREWARNED, FOREARMED."

Our Reporter (before public dinner). "Beg pardon, my Lord! But could your Lordship kindly oblige me by giving me a hint as to what your Lordship is going to say, in reply to the duke, when his Grace proposes your Lordship's health?"

The Lordship. "How can I tell you what I'm going to say until I've heard what the duke says?"

Our Reporter. "O, I can oblige your Lordship with what his Grace is going to say. I've got it all in my pocket!" [Produces Manuscript.

NEW NAVAL MONSTER.

The last new thing in naval architecture is a Russian novelty, the Novgorod, designed by Admiral Popoff, and highly commended in the *Times* by no less authority than Mr. W. H. Russell. She carries armour eleven inches thick and guns of twenty-eight tons, runs eight knots an hour, has steamed from Nicolaieff round the south of the Crimea to the Circassian coast, thence back as far as Sebastopol, then on to Odessa, and lastly into the Sea of Azoff, through the Straits of Kertch in a depth of only fourteen feet of water. The Novgorod is described as a "Cæsarian frenzied." She does rather fast work for a sort of vessel that our old naval heroes would have styled a sad tub, to say nothing of the kind of phraseology that the purely nautical, to wit, the horner, or, so to speak, the horse-marine, she might be said to be "a run'un to look at but a good un to go," and the Admiralty might as well perhaps consider the possibility that the Novgorod Dockyard may prove an ugly customer.

NICK OR NOTHING.

[The following lines have been dropped into *Mr. Punch's* Letter-Box. The signature is partly undecipherable, but, from internal evidence, and certain personal colours about the wasting-wax, he conjectures that the missive may have emanated from the personage whom Mr. Disraeli euphemistically called "a peculiar potentate." *Mr. Punch* prints the communication without further comment.]

Mr. Punch,

You are getting most iconoclastic,
You mannikin morals, but *this* is *too* strong—
A new dose of dogma exceedingly drastic
Such sceptical laxness will call for ere long.
Tradition and Tale you have turned topsy-turvey,
But this last attempt to cut *me* from your creed
Is far worse than wicked—it's stupid and scurvy.
Although—please the parsons!—it shall not succeed.

I've had many flouts in my time, but, like Dizzy,
(*Nous autres* admire *him!*) I care not for those;
Saint Dunstan declared he once made himself busy—
Of course the old Mulciber fibbed!—with my nose.
But granting the tongs and the tweak, they were trifles
Compared with this insult from Clifton that comes;
I swear indignation my voice fairly stifles
When I hear myself branded as chief of the Hums!

Ah, Jenkins of Clifton! *your* future *my* care is!
You think me—O Lucifer, here is a fall!—
A sort of a swart subterrene *Mrs. Harris*,
And doubt if there's "any such person at all!"
If seeing's believing—aha?—but no matter,
The persons *plus* Phillimore bay on your track,
A victim to clerical chasing and clatter,
Might envy Actæon his peacefuller pack.

I'm safe, for the orthodox can't do without me,
The *sine qua non* of their Church and their creed,
To serve me would shock them far less than to doubt me,
To Niebuhrise *me* were destructive indeed.
I'm the parson's own pet, and these reckless attackers
Of me will find *them* at their heels double quick,
With the sinners, for thralls, and the saintly for backers,
A duo for Jenkins! Yours gaily.

Old Nick.

NOTICES.

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